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DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION

Report of the Second Committee (Part II)*

Rapporteur: Mr. Walter BALZAN (Malta)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Second Committee held a substantive debate on item 78 (see A/47/718, para. 2). Action to be taken on questions not related to a specific sub-item was considered at the 25th, 30th, 45th, 46th, 49th, 50th and 51st meetings, on 29 October, 6, 24 and 25 November and 9, 11 and 16 December 1992. An account of the Committee's consideration of the item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/46/SR.25, 30, 45, 46, 49, 50 and 51).

II. CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

A. Draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/47/L.3

2. By its decision 46/438 of 19 December 1991, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee, decided to defer until its forty-seventh session consideration of the draft resolution entitled "International conference on money and finance for development" (see A/C.2/47/L.3).

3. At its 50th meeting, on 11 December, the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it should defer consideration of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/47/L.3 until its fiftieth session (see para. 27, draft decision I).

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* The report of the Committee on this item will be issued in seven parts (see also A/C.2/47/718 and Add.2-6).

B. Draft resolutions A/C.2/47/L.10 and L.86

4. At the 25th meeting, on 29 October, the representative of Pakistan, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77, and China, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/47/L.10) entitled "Net transfer of resources between developing countries and developed countries".

5. At the same meeting, the Secretary of the Committee corrected the draft resolution by deleting the word "recommendations" at the end of operative paragraph 1.

6. Draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.10 read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Reaffirming its resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, the annex to which contains the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries,

"Recalling also its resolution 44/232 of 22 December 1989 on trends in the transfer of resources to and from the developing countries and their impact on the economic growth and sustained development of those countries, resolution 45/192 of 21 December 1990 on the net transfer of resources between developing countries and developed countries and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1989/112 of 28 July 1989 and 1990/56 of 26 July 1990,

"Recalling further its resolution 43/197 of 20 December 1988 on the fulfilment of the target for official development assistance,

"Recognizing the need to strongly support the efforts of the developing countries in solving their grave economic and social problems through the creation of a favourable international economic environment,

"Concerned that the pronounced decline in the flow of resources in the last decade, severe external indebtness, the long-term downward trend of commodity prices, continued protectionism and deteriorating terms of trade have resulted in a significant net transfer of resources from developing countries to developed countries over the past decade,

"Also concerned about the inability of the international financial system to furnish adequate development finance over the past decade, thus leaving the developing countries with serious financial problems,

"Taking note of the successful outcome of the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the spirit of multilateralism that permeated the Conference as reflected in its final

document 'A New Partnership for Development: The Cartagena Commitment', 1/

"Bearing in mind that, owing to the persistent structural imbalances of the world economy, the developing countries continue to face major problems in the areas of money, finance, resource flows, trade, commodities and external indebtedness,

"Also bearing in mind the involvement of transnational corporations in the transfer of financial resources to and from developing countries,

"Noting the call by the Group of Seven major industrial countries at the Munich Economic Summit to carry out a full examination of the options available for the subsequent period of the Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility of the International Monetary Fund, including the renewal of the Facility, 2/

"Also taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the net transfer of resources between developing and developed countries 3/ and of the World Economic Survey, 1992, 4/ in particular chapter IV entitled 'Saving, investment and the international transfer of resources',

"1. Urges the international community to take concrete measures to ensure adequate resources for the reactivation of economic growth and sustained development in developing countries, taking into account the following:

"(a) That the Governments of developed countries promote policies designed to effectively address instability and the adverse effects of large short-term shifts in the flow of financial resources;

"(b) That the Governments of developed countries promote an adequate flow of resources to developing countries and that those developed countries that have not already done so increase the official development assistance rate as quickly as possible to meet their internationally agreed targets of 0.7 per cent of gross national product;

1/ TD(VIII)/Misc.4.

2/ See A/47/375-S/24429, annex I.

3/ A/47/404.

4/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.92.II.C.1 and corrigenda.

"(c) That the developed countries increase financial flows to assist developing countries in their diversification and adjustment efforts through, inter alia, an expansion of multilateral credits, foreign direct investment and increasing concessional and non-debt resources;

"(d) That the developed countries expedite the negotiations towards the realization of the Tenth Replenishment of the International Development Association, taking into account the growing needs of an increasing number of eligible low-income countries for concessional finance;

"(e) That in order to overcome the long-standing external indebtedness of developing countries, creditor countries should, inter alia, reduce the stock and service of debt enough to contribute to the attainment of the objective of the resumption of vigorous growth and sustained development in indebted developing countries;

"(f) That all Governments work towards a more open, free, equitable and disciplined international trading system that improves access to markets, especially for the exports of developing countries, and that their terms of trade should be enhanced; in this connection, the urgent need for a balanced and successful outcome to the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations should be stressed;

"(g) That producers and consumers of commodities continue to explore ways and means of reinforcing their cooperation; full and active cooperation in international commodity agreements and arrangements should be pursued with a view to achieving more efficient international commodity cooperation and assisting the diversification of the economies of commodity-dependent developing countries;

"(h) That Governments work towards an international financial framework that will provide a higher degree of stability in financial markets, reduce the risk of financial crisis such as volatility in exchange rates and help to promote an international financial system more conducive to stable economic growth;

"(i) That intensified efforts be made by industrialized countries to lower real interest rates in order to bring about a more favourable international economic environment and to reduce uncertainties of financial flows;

"(j) That the developed countries strive to enhance the effectiveness of multilateral surveillance aimed at correcting existing external and fiscal imbalances so as to expand multilateral trade and investment and increase financial flows, particularly to developing countries;

"2. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to monitor developments in the net transfer of resources between developing and developed countries and to report thereon in the World Economic Survey, 1993;

"3. Also requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution."

7. At the 50th meeting, on 11 December, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Miss Maymouna Diop (Senegal), introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/47/L.86), which she submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.10, and corrected it as follows:

(a) In the seventh preambular paragraph, the words "which leaves the developing countries" were changed to read "which leaves developing countries";

(b) The word "recommendations" was deleted at the end of operative paragraph 1;

(c) In operative paragraph 1 (c), the words "adequate flow of resources to the developing countries" were changed to read "adequate flow of resources to developing countries"; the words "that the developed countries that have reaffirmed their commitments" were changed to read "that developed countries, which have reaffirmed their commitments"; and the words "reform efforts in the developing countries" were changed to read "reform efforts in developing countries".

8. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.86 without a vote (see para. 26, draft resolution I).

9. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.86, draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.10 was withdrawn by the sponsors.

C. Draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.11

10. At the 25th meeting, on 29 October, the representative of Algeria, on behalf also of Afghanistan, China, Colombia, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, Guyana, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Oman, Peru, the Philippines, Spain, the Sudan, Suriname, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uruguay and Yemen, subsequently joined by Costa Rica, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Viet Nam, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/47/L.11) entitled "Assistance to Yemen".

11. At the 45th meeting, on 24 November, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Miss Maymouna Diop (Senegal), informed the Committee of the results of informal consultations held on the draft resolution.

12. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.11 without a vote (see para. 26, draft resolution II).

D. Draft resolutions A/C.2/47/L.12 and L.75

13. At the 25th meeting, on 29 October, the representative of Pakistan, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/47/L.12) entitled "United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II)", which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 46/164 of 19 December 1991, in which it expressed its conviction that a world-wide conference with broad, multidisciplinary and high-level participation could provide a suitable forum for considering the current situation in the planning, development and management of human settlements, and decided to consider the question at its forty-seventh session with a view to taking a decision on the objectives, content, scope and timing of such a conference and the modalities and financial implications thereof,

"Recalling also the recommendations adopted by Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, 5/ which up to now have formed the main basis of international cooperation in the field of human settlements,

"Noting the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, which has given impetus to human settlements as the physical framework for sustainable development, the proper management of which is a prerequisite to the attainment of overall sustainable development goals,

"Recognizing that environment and development are for the welfare of the human being and that in implementing the consensus of the Rio Conference in the area of human settlements the centre-piece of development must be the human being,

"Noting that since Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, there have been important changes in the perception of human settlements, problems and their solutions, including, in particular, the introduction of the concept of enabling strategies,

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5/ See Report of Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, Vancouver, 31 May-11 June 1976 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.IV.7 and corrigendum).

"Noting with concern that in many developing countries the achievements in terms of policies, programmes and projects at the national level in the field of human settlements have not been sufficient to arrest or reverse the deterioration in the living environment of the people because of the pressure of population growth and urbanization and because the resource requirements for human settlement programmes far exceed the availability of resources in developing countries,

"Cognizant of the continuing rapid rate of urbanization and population increase in the developing countries leading to the emergence and spread of large urban agglomerations and their adverse implications on the supply of adequate shelter, environmental infrastructure and services for the people, as well as on their employment prospects,

"Convinced of the need in the present context to reassess and systematically review human settlement policies and programmes in the light of new developments and trends in international economic relations and population and migration patterns, as well as the recurrence of natural disasters,

"Recognizing the importance of giving due consideration to country-specific characteristics such as the natural environment, the economic structure, the endogenous material base and the culture in the development and application of technology, planning and management, in the area of human settlements,

"Noting that the indicative external financial resource requirements for the implementation of the programmes contained in chapter 7 of Agenda 21 6/ and the provision of such resources will enable the mobilization of resources locally,

"Stressing the need for strengthened international cooperation for urgent and effective measures for the transfer of technology to the developing countries on concessional and preferential terms, and for the development of appropriate technologies, including the promotion of technology research and policy reform,

"Stressing the importance of technical cooperation among developing countries in the promotion of transfer of technology, research, skill development and the use of endogenous capacity in developing countries,

"Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on a United Nations conference on human settlements (Habitat II), 7/

6/ See Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992 (A/CONF.151/26, vols. I, II and Corr.1 and III).

7/ A/47/360.

"1. Decides to convene the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) from 3 to 14 June 1996, at the highest possible level of participation;

"2. Decides that the Conference, in addressing human settlements issues in the context of sustainable development, should have the following objectives:

"(a) In the long term, to arrest the deterioration of global human settlements conditions and ultimately create the conditions for achieving improvements in the living environment of all people on a sustainable basis with special attention to the needs and contributions of vulnerable social groups whose quality of life and participation in development has been hampered by exclusion and inequality, including the poor in general and women;

"(b) In the immediate term, to adopt a general statement of principles and commitments by Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, and formulate a related global plan of action capable of guiding national and international efforts through the first two decades of the next century; such a plan of action should include:

"(i) A comprehensive set of programmes and subprogrammes, with realistic targets and timetables, and provision for monitoring and evaluation of performance;

"(ii) Guidelines for national settlement policies and strategies which can effectively contribute to the alleviation of urban and rural poverty and the promotion of a sustainable economic development process with due consideration given to the growth and distribution of population, the urban transition, natural disasters, the availability of land and other resources and the interest of major groups, particularly women;

"(iii) Programmes and subprogrammes relating to new and emerging issues of technologies, including the impact of the current communication and informatics revolution, energy, transportation and environmental infrastructure, namely, water supply, sanitation and waste management;

"(iv) Programmes and subprogrammes that would carry forward relevant elements of Agenda 21 to promote the development of environmentally sustainable human settlements in the future;

"(v) An indication of overall resource requirements, including ways and means to mobilize the necessary human, financial and technical resources within the framework of the enabling concept and the commitments of new and additional resources for the implementation of Agenda 21 programmes, with due

consideration given to the importance of self-reliance and innovative approaches such as debt relief for human settlements;

"(vi) Measures for the reorganization and strengthening of national, metropolitan and municipal institutions and machinery to enhance the development of human settlements and operations capabilities;

"(vii) Recommendations on ways in which the role of the United Nations and existing institutional arrangements for international cooperation and coordination in human settlements can be strengthened;

"3. Affirms that the Conference should, inter alia:

"(a) Review trends in policies and programmes undertaken by countries and international organizations to implement the recommendations adopted by Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements;

"(b) Conduct a mid-term review of the implementation of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000 8/ and make recommendations for attaining its objectives by the target date;

"(c) Review the contribution of national and international action in the area of human settlements to the implementation of Agenda 21;

"(d) Review current global trends in economic and social development as they affect planning, development and management of human settlements and make recommendations for future action at the national and international level;

"4. Decides to establish a Preparatory Committee of the General Assembly to prepare for the second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II); the Preparatory Committee will be open to all States Members of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, with the participation of observers in accordance with the established practice of the General Assembly;

"5. Decides that the Preparatory Committee shall hold an organizational session of one week's duration in May/June 1993 and a final substantive session in 1995, both at United Nations Headquarters, and two additional substantive sessions, the first at Nairobi in early 1994 and the second at Geneva, the timing and duration of which shall be determined by the Preparatory Committee at its organizational session;

8/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 8, addendum (A/43/8/Add.1).

"6. Decides that the Preparatory Committee, at its organizational session, shall elect, with due regard to equitable geographic representation, the Chairman and other members of its Bureau, comprising an appropriate number of Vice-Chairmen and a Rapporteur;

"7. Notes with appreciation the generous offer made by the Government of Turkey to act as host for the Conference and decides that the Conference will be held in Turkey in 1996;

"8. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations, following the organizational session of the Preparatory Committee, to establish an appropriate ad hoc secretariat for the Conference, which shall be organizationally part of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), with a unit in New York and another unit at Geneva, as appropriate, taking into account the decisions to be made by the Preparatory Committee regarding the preparatory process for the Conference and based on the principle of equitable geographic representation;

"9. Decides that the ad hoc secretariat will be headed by a Secretary-General of the Conference to be appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations;

"10. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to prepare a report for the organizational session of the Preparatory Committee, containing recommendations on an adequate preparatory process, taking into account the provisions of the present resolution and the views expressed by Governments in the discussion of this item at the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly;

"11. Decides that the Preparatory Committee shall:

"(a) Draft the provisional agenda of the Conference, in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution;

"(b) Adopt guidelines to enable States to take a harmonized approach in their preparations and reporting;

"(c) Prepare draft decisions, including the plan of action, for the Conference and submit them to the Conference for consideration and adoption;

"12. Requests all the organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, as well as other relevant intergovernmental organizations, to cooperate with the secretariat of the Conference and contribute fully to the preparations of the Conference on the basis of guidelines and requirements to be established by the Preparatory Committee;

"13. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to ensure the coordination of contributions from the United Nations system, through the Administrative Committee on Coordination;

"14. Invites all States to take an active part in the preparations for the Conference, to prepare national reports, as appropriate, to be submitted to the Preparatory Committee in a timely manner and to promote international cooperation and broad-based national preparatory processes involving the scientific community, industry, trade unions and concerned non-governmental organizations;

"15. Requests relevant governmental and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council to participate and contribute to the Conference;

"16. Stresses the importance of holding regional and subregional conferences on human settlements, with the full cooperation of the regional commissions, and recommends that the results of such regional conferences be taken into account in the preparatory process for the Conference;

"17. Decides that the preparatory process and the Conference itself should be funded through the regular budget of the United Nations without adversely affecting other ongoing activities and without prejudice to the provision of sources of extrabudgetary resources;

"18. Decides to establish a voluntary fund for the purpose of supporting developing countries, in particular the least developed among them, in participating fully and effectively in the Conference and in its preparatory process, and invites Governments to contribute to the fund;

"19. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth, forty-ninth and fiftieth sessions on the progress of the work of the Preparatory Committee;

"20. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-eighth, forty-ninth and fiftieth sessions an item entitled 'United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II)'."

14. At the 51st meeting, on 16 December 1992, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. José Lino Guerrero (Philippines), introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/47/L.75), which he submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.12, and orally revised it by deleting the words "and women" at the end of operative paragraph 2 (a).

15. The Committee had before it a statement on the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.75, submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly (A/C.2/47/L.89).

16. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.75, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 26, draft resolution III).

17. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.75, draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.12 was withdrawn by the sponsors.

18. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of Turkey made a statement (see A/C.2/47/SR.51).

E. Draft decision A/C.2/47/L.13

19. At the 30th meeting, on 6 November, the Chairman introduced a draft decision (A/C.2/47/L.13) entitled "Large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas".

20. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft decision A/C.2/47/L.13 without a vote (see para. 27, draft decision II).

F. Draft resolutions A/C.2/47/L.44 and L.71

21. At the 46th meeting, on 25 November, the representative of Pakistan, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/47/L.44) entitled "An agenda for development", which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling the Charter of the United Nations, in particular the commitment to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

"Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization, in particular the reference to an agenda for development, 9/

"Reaffirming the unique position of the United Nations as a forum for the promotion of international cooperation for development,

"Emphasizing the need to give due consideration to the broad scope of themes related to international cooperation and international economic relations in order to address effectively the issue of development, particularly of developing countries,

"Stressing the need for strengthening the capacity of the United Nations to foster international cooperation in order to fully address the wide range of issues pertaining to development, particularly that of developing countries,

"Stressing also that the objectives and commitments on development adopted by the General Assembly, especially the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, 10/ the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, 11/ the Cartagena Commitment, 12/ the New Agenda for

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9/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 1 (A/47/1), para. 105.

10/ Resolution S-18/3, annex.

11/ Resolution 45/199.

12/ Report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on its Eighth Session, Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, 8-25 February 1992 (TD/364), part one, sect. A.

the Development of Africa in the 1990s, 13/ the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s 14/ and the various consensus agreements and conventions, especially Agenda 21, which were adopted at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, 15/ provide the overall framework of international cooperation for development,

"Recalling the restructuring and revitalization process initiated through its resolution 45/264 of 13 May 1991, in particular its commitment to promote the achievement of the objectives and priorities of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields as set forth in other relevant resolutions,

"Requests the Secretary-General to submit to it at its forty-eighth session, in consultation with Member States, a report on an agenda for development, on the basis of the objectives and agreements on development adopted by it, containing an analysis and recommendations on ways of strengthening the role of the United Nations and of intensifying the relationship between the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions in the promotion of international cooperation for development, within the framework and provisions of the Charter, including, inter alia, a comprehensive annotated list of substantive themes and areas to be addressed by the United Nations in the agenda, taking into account the interrelationships among trade, finance, investment and technology."

22. At the 49th meeting, on 9 December, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. José Lino Guerrero (Philippines), introduced a draft resolution (A/C.2/47/L.71), which he submitted on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.44.

23. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.71 without a vote (see para. 26, draft resolution IV).

24. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.71, draft resolution A/C.2/47/L.44 was withdrawn by the sponsors.

13/ Resolution 46/151.

14/ See Report of the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Paris, 3-14 September 1990 (A/CONF.147/18), part one.

15/ See Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992 (A/CONF.151/26, vols. I, II and Corr.1 and III).

G. Documentation relating to the question of development and international economic cooperation

25. At its 51st meeting, on 16 December, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it take note of the reports under item 78 on which no draft proposals had been submitted (see para. 27, draft decision III).

III. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SECOND COMMITTEE

26. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

DRAFT RESOLUTION I

Net transfer of resources between developing countries and developed countries

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, the annex to which contains the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, and 45/199 of 21 December 1990, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade,

Recalling its resolutions 44/232 of 22 December 1989 on trends in the transfer of resources to and from the developing countries and their impact on the economic growth and sustained development of those countries and 45/192 of 21 December 1990 on the net transfer of resources between developing countries and developed countries, as well as Economic and Social Council resolutions 1989/112 of 28 July 1989 and 1990/56 of 26 July 1990,

Recalling also its resolution 43/197 of 20 December 1988 and Agenda 21, 16/ adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development at Rio de Janeiro in June 1992, which address the fulfilment of the internationally agreed commitment for official development assistance,

Taking note of the World Economic Survey 1992, 17/ in particular chapter IV, entitled "Saving, investment and the international transfer of

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16/ Ibid.

17/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.92.II.C.1 and corrigenda.

resources", and the report of the Secretary-General on the net transfer of resources between developing and developed countries, 18/

Recognizing that the international community has a responsibility to give strong support to the efforts of the developing countries to solve their grave economic and social problems through the creation of a favourable international economic environment,

Noting the fact that the net transfer of resources to the developing countries has been positive for the past two years and that its future course depends on a supportive international economic environment and domestic efforts,

Concerned about the insufficiency of resources of most developing countries over the past decade, in particular their inadequacies of savings and investment, which leaves developing countries with serious shortfalls in financial resources for development,

Noting the successful outcome of the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the spirit of multilateralism that permeated the Conference, as reflected in its final document "A New Partnership for Development: The Cartagena Commitment", 19/

Bearing in mind that the major industrialized countries, which have significant weight in influencing world economic growth and the international economic environment, should continue their efforts to promote sustained growth and to narrow imbalances so as to enhance the ability of the developing countries to address and alleviate their major problems in the areas of money, finance, resource flows, trade, commodities and external indebtedness,

Noting the call by the group of seven major industrial countries at the Munich Economic Summit for a full examination of the options available for the subsequent period of the Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility of the International Monetary Fund, including the renewal of the Facility, 20/

1. Stresses the need to enhance international efforts to ensure adequate resources for the reactivation of economic growth and sustainable development in the developing countries, taking into account the following:

(a) That the developed countries consider increasing financial flows to assist the developing countries in their diversification and structural

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18/ A/47/404.

19/ Report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on its Eighth Session, Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, 8-25 February 1992 (TD/364), part one, sect. A.

20/ See A/47/375-S/24429, annex I.

adjustment efforts through, inter alia, an expansion of multilateral credits, promoting foreign direct investment and increasing concessional and non-debt resources;

(b) That, where appropriate, national economic measures should be taken by the developing countries with insufficient savings and flow of external resources, that are conducive to capital formation, including increasing domestic savings and raising investment, and human resources development;

(c) That Governments of the developed countries and other countries in a position to do so, promote an adequate flow of resources to developing countries; that developed countries, which have reaffirmed their commitments to reach the accepted United Nations target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance, to the extent that they have not yet achieved that target, agree to augment their aid programmes in order to reach that target as soon as possible; some countries have agreed to reach the target by the year 2000; other developed countries, in line with their support for reform efforts in developing countries agree to make their best effort to increase their level of official development assistance;

(d) That the developed countries expedite negotiations towards the realization of the Tenth Replenishment of the International Development Association;

(e) That since, in a large number of developing countries, the burden of debt and debt service constitutes a major obstacle to the revitalization of growth and development, there is a need for further progress towards the solution of the external debt problems of those countries;

(f) That Governments work towards a more open, free, equitable and disciplined international trading system that improves access to all markets for the exports of the developing countries so as to ensure an increase in their export earnings and, in this connection, the urgent need for a balanced and successful outcome of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations should be stressed;

(g) That producers and consumers of individual commodities continue to explore ways and means of reinforcing their cooperation and consider actively participating in international commodity agreements and arrangements that take into account market trends in order to achieve more efficient international commodity cooperation;

(h) That all Governments, particularly those of the developed countries, cooperate more closely to achieve a higher degree of stability in financial markets, reduce the risk of financial crisis such as high volatility in exchange rates and help to promote an international financial system more conducive to stable economic growth;

(i) That appropriate measures be undertaken by all Governments, particularly those of the developed countries, to create an international

economic environment, to stabilize and lower real interest rates and to reduce uncertainties of financial flows;

(j) That all Governments, particularly those of the developed countries, strive to enhance the effectiveness of multilateral surveillance aimed at correcting existing external and fiscal imbalances so as to expand multilateral trade and foreign investment, particularly to the developing countries;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to monitor developments in the net transfer of resources between developing and developed countries and utilize all relevant reports, such as those provided by the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the regional banks, and to report thereon in the World Economic Survey 1993; and also requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

DRAFT RESOLUTION II

Assistance to Yemen

The General Assembly,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to Yemen, 21/

Recalling its resolutions 46/174 of 19 December 1991 and 45/193 and 45/222 of 21 December 1990, as well as Economic and Social Council resolution 1991/62 of 26 July 1991 and decisions 91/19 and 91/20 of 25 June 1991 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, 22/

Noting the importance of implementing all relevant General Assembly and Economic and Social Council resolutions and decisions of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme,

Noting the social and economic challenges still facing Yemen as a result of unification, the return of Yemeni expatriates, the continuous flow of thousands of refugees from the Horn of Africa, in particular from Somalia, and recent natural disasters,

1. Calls upon States, United Nations organizations, governmental organizations, international non-governmental organizations and financial

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21/ A/47/283-E/1992/83.

22/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1991, Supplement No. 13 (E/1991/34), annex I.

institutions to extend, as rapidly as possible, their assistance to Yemen to enable that country to deal with the above-mentioned challenges;

2. Calls upon the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the relevant organs and organizations of the United Nations system, to provide assistance to the Government and people of Yemen in the efforts to find a solution to the serious situation created by these challenges and especially by the returnees and refugees;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

DRAFT RESOLUTION III

United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II)

The General Assembly,

Recalling the recommendations adopted by Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, 23/ and its resolution 43/181 of 20 December 1988 on the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000, as well as its resolution 46/164 of 19 December 1991, in which it expressed its conviction that a world-wide conference with broad, multidisciplinary and high-level participation could provide a suitable forum for considering the current situation in the planning, development and management of human settlements, and decided to consider at its forty-seventh session the question of convening, possibly in 1997, a United Nations conference on human settlements (Habitat II) with a view to taking a decision on the objectives, content, scope and timing of such a conference and the modalities and financial implications of holding it,

Noting the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, which recognized the proper management of human settlements as a prerequisite to the attainment of the overall goals for sustainable development, the centre-piece of which must be the human being,

Convinced of the need to reassess and systematically review the multifaceted aspects of human settlement policies and programmes in the light of important changes in the perception of human settlements problems and their solutions since Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, particularly the introduction of the concept of enabling strategies, and of new developments and trends in international economic relations and population and migration patterns, as well as the recurrence of natural disasters,

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23/ See Report of Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, Vancouver, 31 May-11 June 1976 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.IV.7 and corrigendum).

Noting with concern that in many countries, especially many developing ones, the achievements in terms of policies, programmes and projects at the national level in the field of human settlements have not been sufficient to arrest or reverse the deterioration in the living environment of the people because, inter alia, of the pressure of population growth and urbanization and because the resource requirements for human settlement programmes far exceed the availability of resources in developing countries,

Cognizant of the fact that the continuing rapid rate of urbanization and population increase in the developing countries is contributing to the emergence and spread of large urban agglomerations, with adverse implications for the supply of adequate shelter, environmental infrastructure and services for the people, as well as for their employment prospects,

Recognizing the importance of giving due consideration to country-specific characteristics such as the natural environment, the economic structure, the endogenous material base and the culture in the development and application of technology, planning and management in the area of human settlements,

Fully aware of the need for adequate resources to address the problems of human settlements, and for more effective policies, programmes and projects, including public/private partnerships, as appropriate, to address those problems, and of the importance of improved management at the national and local levels,

Noting that the provision of external financial resources needed to implement the programmes set forth in chapter 7 of Agenda 21 16/ would facilitate the mobilization of resources locally,

Stressing the need to promote, facilitate and finance, as appropriate, the access to and the transfer of environmentally sound technologies and corresponding know-how, in particular to developing countries on favourable terms, including concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed, taking into account the need to protect intellectual property rights as well as the special needs of developing countries, for the implementation of Agenda 21,

Bearing in mind the need to take into consideration the work of other recent and planned United Nations conferences on related subjects,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on a United Nations conference on human settlements (Habitat II), 24/

1. Decides to convene the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) from 3 to 14 June 1996, at the highest possible level of participation;

24/ A/47/360.

2. Decides that the Conference, in addressing human settlements issues in the context of sustainable development, should have the following objectives:

(a) In the long term, to arrest the deterioration of global human settlements conditions and ultimately create the conditions for achieving improvements in the living environment of all people on a sustainable basis, with special attention to the needs and contributions of women and vulnerable social groups whose quality of life and participation in development have been hampered by exclusion and inequality, affecting the poor in general;

(b) To adopt a general statement of principles and commitments and formulate a related global plan of action capable of guiding national and international efforts through the first two decades of the next century; such a plan of action should include:

(i) A comprehensive set of programmes and subprogrammes, with realistic targets and timetables, and provision for monitoring and evaluation of performance;

(ii) Guidelines for national settlement policies and strategies that can effectively contribute to the alleviation of urban and rural poverty and the promotion of a sustainable economic development process with due consideration given to the growth and distribution of population, the urban transition, natural disasters, the availability of land and other resources and the interests of women and major groups;

(iii) Programmes and subprogrammes relating to new and emerging issues of technologies, including the impact of the current communication and informatics revolution, energy, transportation and environmental infrastructure, namely, water-supply, sanitation and waste management;

(iv) Programmes and subprogrammes that would carry forward relevant elements of Agenda 21 to promote the development of environmentally sustainable human settlements in the future;

(v) Proposals for mobilizing, nationally and internationally, the necessary human, financial and technical resources, taking into account the enabling concept and the commitments of new and additional resources, as well as funding from countries' own public and private sectors, for the implementation of Agenda 21 programmes;

(vi) Measures for the reorganization and strengthening of national, metropolitan and municipal institutions and machinery to enhance the development of human settlements and operations capabilities;

(vii) Recommendations on ways in which the role of the United Nations and existing institutional arrangements for international cooperation and coordination in human settlements can be strengthened;

3. Affirms that the Conference should, inter alia:

(a) Review trends in policies and programmes undertaken by countries and international organizations to implement the recommendations adopted by Habitat: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements;

(b) Conduct a mid-term review of the implementation of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000 25/ and make recommendations for the attaining of its objectives by the target date;

(c) Review the contribution of national and international action in the area of human settlements to the implementation of Agenda 21;

(d) Review current global trends in economic and social development as they affect planning, development and management of human settlements, and make recommendations for future action at the national and the international levels;

4. Decides to establish a Preparatory Committee of the General Assembly for the second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II); the Preparatory Committee will be open to all States Members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies, with the participation of observers in accordance with the established practice of the General Assembly;

5. Invites relevant or interested organizations, organs, programmes and concerned agencies of the United Nations system and intergovernmental, subregional and regional organizations to participate actively in the preparatory process;

6. Invites non-governmental organizations, particularly those from developing countries and including those related to major groups, to participate in and contribute to the Conference and its preparatory process, and, to this end, decides that the Preparatory Committee shall formulate and adopt modalities for the accreditation and participation of those organizations, taking into account the procedures used at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development;

7. Decides that an organizational session of three days' duration shall be held at United Nations Headquarters in March 1993 and that two preparatory sessions should be held, the first in early 1994 in Geneva or New York and the second in conjunction with the 1995 session of the Commission on Human Settlements, with the detailed arrangements for the preparatory discussions to be determined at the organizational session;

25/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 8, addendum (A/43/8/Add.1).

8. Also decides that, in the event of there being a clear need for further preparatory discussions, an appropriate request might be made by the Preparatory Committee for the Conference to the General Assembly;

9. Decides that the Preparatory Committee, at its organizational session, shall elect, with due regard to equitable geographical representation, a Chairman, three Vice-Chairmen and a Rapporteur;

10. Notes with appreciation the generous offer made by the Government of Turkey to act as host for the Conference, and decides that the Conference will be held in Turkey in 1996;

11. Decides that the host country shall be an ex officio member of the Bureau of the Preparatory Committee for the Conference;

12. Requests the Secretary-General, following the organizational session of the Preparatory Committee, in accordance with resolutions 41/213 of 19 December 1986 and 42/211 of 21 December 1987, to establish through redeployment, to the maximum extent possible and within existing resources, an ad hoc secretariat for the Conference, which shall be organizationally part of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat);

13. Decides that the ad hoc secretariat will be headed by a Secretary-General of the Conference to be appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations;

14. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to prepare a report for the organizational session of the Preparatory Committee containing recommendations on an adequate preparatory process, taking into account the provisions of the present resolution and the views expressed by Governments in the discussion of this matter at the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly;

15. Decides that the Preparatory Committee shall:

(a) Draft the provisional agenda of the Conference, in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution;

(b) Adopt guidelines to enable States to take a harmonized approach in their preparations and reporting;

(c) Prepare draft decisions, including the plan of action, for the Conference and submit them to the Conference for consideration and adoption;

16. Requests all the organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, as well as other relevant intergovernmental organizations, to cooperate with the secretariat of the Conference and contribute fully to the preparations for the Conference on the basis of guidelines and requirements to be established by the Preparatory Committee;

17. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to ensure the

coordination of contributions from the United Nations system, through the Administrative Committee on Coordination;

18. Invites all States to take an active part in the preparations for the Conference, to prepare national reports, as appropriate, to be submitted to the Preparatory Committee in a timely manner and to promote international cooperation and broad-based national preparatory processes involving the scientific community, industry, trade unions and concerned non-governmental organizations;

19. Recommends that regional and subregional preparatory meetings should be held in conjunction with meetings of subregional and regional intergovernmental bodies, wherever possible;

20. Decides that the preparatory process and the Conference itself should be funded through existing United Nations budgetary resources, without negatively affecting its programmed activities, and through voluntary contributions to a trust fund established specifically for the purpose of funding the preparatory process and the Conference;

21. Decides to establish a separate voluntary fund for the purpose of supporting developing countries, in particular the least developed among them, in participating fully and effectively in the Conference and in its preparatory process, and invites Governments to contribute to the fund;

22. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth and fiftieth sessions on the progress of work of the Preparatory Committee;

23. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth and fiftieth sessions an item entitled "United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II)".

DRAFT RESOLUTION IV

An agenda for development

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Charter of the United Nations, in particular the commitment to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization, in particular the reference to an agenda for development, 26/

26/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 1 (A/47/1), para. 105.

Reaffirming the unique position of the United Nations as a forum for the promotion of international cooperation for development,

Emphasizing the need to give due consideration to the broad scope of themes related to international cooperation and international economic relations in order to address effectively the issue of development, particularly of developing countries,

Stressing the importance of continuing to strengthen the capacity of the United Nations to foster international cooperation in order to address fully the wide range of issues pertaining to development, particularly that of developing countries,

Stressing also that the objectives and commitments on development adopted by the General Assembly, especially the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, 27/ the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, 28/ the Cartagena Commitment, 29/ the United Nations new agenda for the development of Africa in the 1990s, 30/ the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s, 31/ and the various consensus agreements and conventions, especially Agenda 21, which were adopted at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development 16/ at the level of heads of State and Government and mark the beginning of a new global partnership for sustainable development, all together provide the overall framework of international cooperation for development,

Recalling the restructuring and revitalization process initiated through its resolution 45/264 of 13 May 1991, in particular its commitment to promote the achievement of the objectives and priorities of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields as set forth in other relevant resolutions,

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27/ Resolution S-18/3, annex.

28/ Resolution 45/199.

29/ See Report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on its Eighth Session, Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, 8-25 February 1992 (TD/364), part one, sect. A.

30/ Resolution 46/151, annex, sect. II.

31/ See Report of the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Paris, 3-14 September 1990 (A/CONF.147/18), part one.

Requests the Secretary-General to submit to it at its forty-eighth session, in consultation with Member States, a report on an agenda for development, taking fully into consideration the objectives and agreements on development adopted by it, containing an analysis and recommendations on ways of enhancing the role of the United Nations and the relationship between the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions in the promotion of international cooperation for development, within the framework and provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions' articles of agreement, including, inter alia, a comprehensive annotated list of substantive themes and areas to be addressed by the United Nations in the agenda, as well as his views on priorities among them, for the consideration of Member States.

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27. The Second Committee also recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decisions:

DRAFT DECISION I

International conference on money and finance for development

The General Assembly decides to defer until its fiftieth session consideration of the draft resolution entitled "International conference on money and finance for development". 32/

DRAFT DECISION II

Large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas

The General Assembly decides to take note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General, 33/ and requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-eighth session a further report on the implementation of its resolution 46/215 of 20 December 1991.

DRAFT DECISION III

Documents relating to development and international economic cooperation

The General Assembly decides to take note of the following documents:

32/ See A/C.2/47/L.3.

33/ A/47/487.

(a) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on the work of its special session; 34/

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the further substantive follow-up of General Assembly resolutions 42/186 and 42/187 by Governments and organizations of the United Nations system; 35/

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on cooperation in fisheries in Africa; 36/

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on structural changes in the world economy: implications for energy use and air emissions; 37/

(e) Report of the Secretary-General on combating drought and desertification; 38/

(f) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the President of the Economic and Social Council on the outcome of the informal exchange of views held in the Council on the report of the Commonwealth Group of Experts on the Impact on Global Economic and Political Change on the Development Process. 39/

34/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/47/25).

35/ A/47/121-E/1992/15.

36/ A/47/279-E/1992/79 and Corr.1.

37/ A/47/388.

38/ A/47/393).

39/ A/47/477.